and having learned the lesson, shall profit by it in all time to come. Devently in this consummation to be prayed for. I am, gentlemen, with great respect your obelont sertant, gentlemen, with great respect your obelont sertants.

LETTER FROM HON JAMES SHIRLDS.

GENTLEMEN: You have done me the honor to invite me "to attend the basques to be given to Gevernor Louis Kosseth, by the citizens of the City and County of Phindelphia, durg his intended visit to sour city." For this mark of polite attention, please accept my sincere thanks. I regret that my eigensearch in Washington will prevent me from uniting with you on that consuon; but I hope to see Governor Louis Kosseth word. He is may the great of the nation. The Congress of the United States welcome him in the name of twenty-five millions of freemen. It gives him a welcome which it would refuse to any king or kaiser, prince or potentate on earth. And he merits this resplendent welcome. In pleading the cause of instead east heloved Hungary, he is pleading the cause of in dearly heloved Hungary, he is struggling for the essurrection of Hungary, he is struggling for the essurrectio

vant,

LETTER FROM HON, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15, 1851.

GENTLEMEN I should be very know if it were in my
power to accept your controsus invitation to the fease
which is to be given by the citzens of Philadelphia to the
now acknowledged Nation's Guest. But my engagements
here prevent.

now acknowledged Nation's Guest. But my engagements here prevent.

Give him, Gentlemen, a welcome worthy of Philadelphia to give, worthy of Kossuth to receive; a welcome for his own great midstary and greater civic deeds, although he disclaims them; a welcome for the globos but mountain memories of his far off native land although sine cannot lift her head from the dust to thank you for it; a welcome for his indominable zeal in her service, and his almost spiritual hopefulness of its successful results; a welcome for the sake of our own country, for her own liberties will be in danger when she shall have forgotten her desire to extend them to other nations; a welcome for the sake of our common humanity, for whom shall it have an apostle at

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegroph Office, corner Hanover and Beaver sta.

Kossuth in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1851.

Louis Kessuth and suite reached this city from Philadelphia before 3 o'clock, accompanied by the Baltimore Committee and a number of gentlemen from Philadelphia. He was met at the depot in Breadway by an immense concourse of citizens and a long line of military, and escorted with much enthusiastic demonstration up Broadway to Baltimore. st, and thence to his quarters at the Eutaw House-

st. and thence to his quarters at the Eutaw HouseHe occupied an open barouche, in which were also
sented Mayor Jerome and Judge Legrand.

Throughout the line of the procession he was
most enthusiastically cheered. Upon his arrival at
the Eutaw House, in answer to the repeated cheering, he appeared at the window, and spoke his
banks briefly. In the evening, at the request of the
Committee, and in consideration of his inability to
remain in the city during Monday, it had been
arranged that he should address the citizens at the
Hall of the Maryland Institute, which was selected
from its capacity to accommodate 5,000 or 6,000.

Hall of the Maryland Institute, which was selected from its capacity to accommodate 5,000 or 6,000. The doors of the Hall were thrown open about 7 o'clock, and it was soon densely crowded. Tickets to the number of 6,000 having been issued during the day. There was also an equal number outside the building. Kossuth made his appearance in the Hall soon after 8 o'clock, accompanied by Mayor Jerome, Gov. Lowe, and others, and was received with a most cordial welcome. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, as follows:

soon after 80'clock, accompanied by Mayor Jerome, Gov. Lowe, and others, and was received with a most cordial welcome. He spoke for nearly an hour and a haif, as follows:

Sir, AND Ladies and Gentlemen: I look with some fear along this vast and distinguished assembly. I have the apprehension that some of those who now honor me with their presence, and the manifestation of their sympathy, have the expectation to hear from me an eloquent speech. This pleasure I am entirely incapable to afford them. Firstly, because I must confess that from day to day I more and more fear to address the people of the United States in a tongue foreign to me: because, from day to day, I meet such eloquent men, such masters of the art of oratory, here in the United States, that of course I can only bow with respect Defore them, with the consciousness of my and secondly, because, since I have been upon your shores, I have indeed not had a single moment for the necessary preparations, especially during the last few days.

But, Gentlemen, my consolation is that I suppose you come not to have a pleasure here, but to bestow a benefit upon that cause which I have the honor to represent; and if you come with that intention your expectation cannot fail, because you have the fulliment of it in your own hearts. [Applause.] Therefore let me entreat you to excuse me if you shall not hear any eloquent speech. Take for excuse for my boldness in addressing you—unprepared as I am—the feeling that having seen with what warm sympathy you have cheered the exiled Governor of down-troiden but not broken Hungary. I, indeed, gentlemen, feel in Baltimore, as if I were at home. [Applause.] I feet in your assembly as if I were in my own family, and between members of one family there is no place for ceremonies, and you will excuse me, therefore, (applause.) If you find me not eloquent,

family, and between members of one family there is no place for ceremonics, and you will excuse me, therefore, [applause] if you find me not eloquent, you will find me true.

Gentlemen, it was gratifying to me to receive during my stay in New-York, through the Joint Committee of the Corporation and the citizens of Baltimore, the expression of your sentiments and to get notice of those generous resolutions which you tendered me. Those resolutions out of which the resolutions of the City of Baltimore issued, became to me the more important, the more beneficial as the day approached when my duties were about to call me to Washington City—that place where the elected of your National confidence stand in the proud position of taking care of all those lofty interests which bind together the thirty one stars of your sovereign States in one mighty constellation of markind's moral sky.

bind together the thirty-one stars of your sovereign States in one mighty constellation of mankind's moral sky.

The manifestation of the publicopenion of Baltimore, became the more beneficial at the day approached for my going to Washington—that place where the Congress and the Government of this mighty and glorious Republic are called to take care of those mighty common interests of your country, which make you a power on earth—a full-grown member of that great family of mankind, the members of which, having one Father in heaven, are also brethren called to act each toward the other as brethren called to act each toward the other as brethren called to act each toward the other as brethren called to act each toward the other as brethren called to act each toward the other as brethren called by the sovereign people of the United States to the care of your National Government and Congress, almost the most importast as the question of your foreign policy; that is, the consumity, and from intercourse with the connecting in which he had not a position to be excluded from all intercourse with the namebers of his family, is fellow man. No nation, however powerful, can be regarded to be independent of other nations. Put the richest, the sitell out of the community of mankind, and would become an

would become of this man? Quife the same is also true is respect to nations.

If a nation would seclude itself from intercourse, and from being interested in the concerns of other nations, it would come quite into the same as a private man who would seclude himself only for a week. The only difference is, that the consequences are not felt so soon, because the hours of nations are counted by wars, and the years of nations are counted by continues and the consequence tions are counted by centuries, and the consequence would be that that nation would become an exile from humanity, which takes no interest in the fate

from humanity, which takes no interest in the fate of humanity.

Indeed, gentlemen, we to the nation whose citizens Indeed, gentlemen, we to the nation whose citizens care only for the momentary private comfort, and not for the future of that country in which they live. An immortal life in their children and their children's children of that country whose future glory is the glory of their children—whose future power and happiness is the power and happiness of their children. Man secluded, like nations secluded from each other, would be like the sik-worm—which, to be sure, secludes itself in a self-woven house, but which car not remain for elerably in that seclusion. [Applause] It must come out. But you know, gentlemen, that when the silk-worm leaves its seclusion it comes out only to die. That would be precisely the condition of every man who secludes himself from taking an interest in the fate of his fellow man—that would be precisely the condition of every na-The taking an interest in the fate of his fellow man — that would be precisely the condition of every nation that would be willing to seclude itself from taking an interest in the condition of every other nation. [Great cheering] When that nation should come out of its silk-wormhouse, it would only creep out to die. [Applause.] But I am told that the generous people of the United States are not indifferent, and that the Government of the United States has a foreign policy toward other nations—but that this foreign policy is the policy of not meddling with European concerns. Now, gentlemen, permit me to

say, if that would be your policy, it would be no foreign policy. Indeed, it would be no policy at all-because a foreign policy is not to have no expectable to to have concern, but to have concern with other nations.

But I am also told that you are interested in concerns of foreign sations, but that Europe is too far. Well, you know, gentlemen, that it is one of your glories, that by the invention of one of your former fellowers. giories, that by the invention of one of your former let-low entreues, the word distance is blotted out from the dictionary, but let me only mention that your own territory is so large, that you have some portions of your own United Republic that are more distant from Baltimore than Hungary is, and therefore the argument "that Europe is too distant," is in my common nothing, and can be no motive for not taking any concern in the fate and destiny of the nations of

ment "that Europe is too distast." is in my opinion nothing, and can be no motive for not taking any concern in the fate and destiny of the nations of Europe. Besides this distance is refuted by nature itself. Is Europe too far to have a commercial intercourse! Not at all. The United States have a far larger cour mercial intercourse with Europe than with all the other parts of the continent of America, and therefore if the commercial interests of Europe are not too far, that watment stands as nothing. The ocean which separates America from Europe is now regarded not as a separation, but rather as a means of communication and connection between the two continents.

Now, gentlemen, would you be willing to have the favor only of this connection with Europe! Would you not take also upon your shoulders the duties which spring out of this connection? The disregard of duties would sooner or later kill the favor of this intercourse. You cannot help, the United States cannot help, feeling the influence of the condition of Europe at home. The peace or the war, the civilization or the barbarism, the freedom or the oppression, the happiness or the distress, the progress or the stagnation of Europe athone. The peace or the war, the civilization or your barbarism, your stagnation or your parbarism, your stagnation or your parbarism, your stagnation or your parbarism, your stagnation or your progress must of course react upon the European continent. There is a link in destinies of mankind from which no man in the world can separate himself. You therefore cannot remain indifferent to the condition of that Europe with which, in so many respects of your own interests, there there was a great deal of confusion in the hall, owing to the admission of a large number of persons at once.)

I am fully aware, gentlemen, this interruption is out of no disregard, but is an almost unavoidable consequence of your situation, where so large a number of generous men are crowded together. It is not possible to remain allent, but that also you m

whole people of the United States. Every man, every woman is acquainted with my motives-knows the cause I lead, and has also taken resolution in bis or her breast, already; and therefore I want not many speeches more during my stay in the United States. I can dispense with argument. I can only humbly make the suggestion that it is impossible for the United States not to feel interested in the condition of Europe, and that there never yet was a time when the condition of Europe deserved your attention more than at the present moment.

You know what is the condition of Europe now. It is universal oppression of civil, political and religious liberty. These are the three great treasures which make your glory and your happiness. And you know, also, that out of this oppression on the European Continent must arise. You know that the great revolution is brought home already to the nations of Europe by the impious blow of Louis Napoleon. The elected President of France has, by his impious blow, struck down the contitution, in order that he might become Emperor. He has stricken it down as a tool of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria. It was yesterday I received the news that the Austrian Ministry has openly declared that the absolutistical powers of Europe are resolved to maintain the usurpation of Louis Napoleon. therefore the revolution has already broken out in Europe. The first blow of war is already struck, and no man in the world has the power to stop its progress. Its vibration will be felt throughout Europe, and no where with more resolution than in my poor down-trodden fatherland. (Applause.)

The people of Humgary has mighty motives to risk life—to risk existence—to risk all it has for the restoration of my fatherland to its freedom and independence. We have had a Constitution—by the blessing of God we succeeded to transfer it from an Aristocratic to a Democratic one three years ago. Now, Hungary has no Constitution of the House of Austria. We have had freedom—the religious incomment for it; but at l Austrian Government is encroaching upon the property of the Catholic Church, which is considered as the best means to get up a new loan. That is the condition of the Catholic church, of which it is with high gratification chail, a Protestant notonly by mith but also by conviction, declare that when we struggled for a lifetime for religious liberty in Hungary, we had that church in the foremost rank of the struggle for the rights of our Protestant religion.

with high gratification, declare that when we struggled for a lifetime for religious liberty in Hungary, we had that church in the foremost rank of the struggle for the rights of our Protestant religion. [Great applause]

So much do we value the freedom of conscience that the single thought that a Protestant has lost his religious liberty equally with the Catholic, or that those who profess the faith of Moses are excluded from the rights of chizenship because of their religion—this very circumstance will be sufficient for us Hungarians or Magyars to carry on as long as there is a single drop of blood in our veins. The war for the rest was for religious independence, as we have carried it on for three centuries past, because Hungary was always foremost in Europe to struggle for religious liberty, as it was the only barrier in former times of Christianity when Mahommedanism was invading Europe. [Applause]

I have succeeded in my efforts to make the Agriculture in Hungary free, and to transform the Peasants into entirely free Proprietors of the soil which they cultivate. Now the Government of Austria is again introducing feutal rights, under different pretexts, in several parts of Hungary, and when we freed the Peasants and the Peeple of Hungary we did not touch any material right of whatever class but we declared that the nation would give indemnification to landlords who lost, by the reform laws, any of the rights—any of the oppressive rights—which they held upon the Peasantry. Now Austria, by heavy texation, takes from the people its very life's sweat, and out of this the people's treasure itself, it is giving the indemnification which we promised, not out of the people's pocket, because we all know that freedom is a right for which the people have nothing to pay. The nation has other treasures out of which to make such indemnification. Now Austria takes it out of the pockets of the people, and the landlords will not collect the indemnification. We have in Hungary large property of the State useff which we decl

tris wants every foot of land to support its existence by means of loars.

Again you have a class interested in the revolution of Hungary. We had to provide for the necessity of

Again you have a class interested in the revolution of Hungary. We had to provide for the necessity of our past struggles by an issue of paper money. The Kossuth Bank Notes, as it was called. It was some \$23,000,000. Now, out of these thirty-three millions, twenty millions are yet in sacred trust by the people, who will in no case let it pass out of its hands. All these twenty millions can be of no value except in a new revolution and new independence, because Austria will not recognize its establishment.

Again, we have a people interested not to endure the oppression of their fatherland, and that accounts for the immediate taxation on which, under most different shapes consumes the very life of the people of Hungary. Before we fell under the stroke of Russian interference, the whole taxation of Hungary amounted to not more than four and a half million of dollars; now it has to pay sixteen. Before we were free from any duties on tobacco. Now the Hungarian is very fond of the pipe, and even with myself, though it is a bad custom, the only luxury I know is tobacco. (Laughter.) Now the Government has taken a monopoly in that trade, and what is the consequence: The people of Hungary with whom, heretofore, smoking was almost indispensable, have abandoned smoking. It has burned its itobacco as your fathers formerly threw in the water the tea which was imposed upon themby taxation. (Laughter and applause.) And will neither produce tobacco nor buy it from the oppressor who has taken the

monopoly into his own hards. There is a heavy taxmonopoly into an swam areas.

ation laid upon the production of what amounting to twenty million dollars annually. Now the people prefet to cut down its vines than to missest nearly targetion. Even our frustful trees are cut down rather than endure the taxation. Such is the condi-

I might go on for hours and hours to enumerate all the motives which must induce Hungary to resort to revolution the first moment that war breaks out in Europe. I am quite sure that you yoursaires sort to revolution the first moment hat war occur out in Europe. I am quite sure that you yourseaves would not remain in such a condition. Therefore believe us, Goatlemen, that we will not endure it. You love freedom—the Magyars love freedom also! You have a sense of your own dignity—jou would not stoop to be the tool of oppression believe us, we also will not stoop to be the tool of fireign oppression. (Applause.) We have a heart in our breast, and we have armies ready to shed the last blood of that heart for the freedom and independence of our fatberland! (Applause.) Therefore you see that a revolution in Hungary is unavoidebte.

Now, what will be the consequence of this revolution upon Europe! I will only say that the oppression of Hungary has fought forth the oppression of Hungary has fought forth the oppression of all Europe. Since Hungary has fallen, Italy has lost its existence. In Germany, wherever Freedom dares to raise its head in the most moderate hope, it is put down by Austria, by the aid of Russia. And even the usurpation of Louis Napolson, which is intended to strike out the word Republic from the European continent, is a consequence of this preporderance of Russia, which was gained by the oppression of Hungary.

Therefore, I say, without the restoration of Hungary, there is no possibility to get this thraidom of

penderance of Russia, which was gained by the oppression of Hungary
Therefore, I say, without the restoration of Hungary, there is no possibility to get this thraidom of oppression of Europe out of the hands of Russian preponderance. Vou know what is the nature of this preponderance. It is the erasure of all nationalities; the abolition of all political freedom and religious toleration. Catholics and Protestants are oppressed under the hands of Russia.

Gentlemen, the Emperor Napoleon, nearly fifty years ago, spoke a prophetic word, when he said that in fifty years the European Continent would become either Republican or Cossack. Now the fulfillment of that prophecy draws near. Hungary onwe free, the Continent of Europe becomes Republican. Hungary oppressed, the Continent becomes Cossack. (Applause)

Now, Gentlemen, what does Hungary want to become free!

come free!

For the restoration of Hungary to freedom and

Cossack. (Applause 1)
Now, Gentlemen, what does Hungary want to become free!
For the restoration of Hungary to freedom and independence it is not necessary that other nations should fight our battles, we will fight our battles ourselves. We want only non-interference—we want only that the right of every nation to dispose of itself shall be respected. We want fair play. [Laughter.] And what is necessary for this Nothing more than that the United States shall feel and declare itself to be a power on earth, and that it will become the executive power of the laws of nature and of nature's God; and that you, raising your gigantic aim in a commanding attitude, should speak these words to the Russian Bear—Keep back," and to the Czar, "Hands off." Let the brave Magyars fight their own battles and have fair play. That is all that's wanted. (Great cheering.) You will never, perhaps for centuries, have a more glorious opportunity to exert this, your power for the benefit of mankind than now. For centuries and centuries the word glory was connected with conquest and oppression. Take the new glory for yours to give freedom to the world by assuring to all nations fair play to light their own battles against their own oppressors. That is what I first humbly request and hope from the people of the United States.

My second request is, that the U. States should protect trade of its citizens, because now the freedom of commerce with Europe is not only unprotected, but is entirely at the mercy of the absolutistical principles of the despots of Europe. I pray that the private generosity of the American citizens will furnish me with the means to be somewhat better prepared for that war which we will fight, even if forced to fight with only our nails. (Great laughter.) But, suppose that your private generosity provides me with the means to be somewhat better prepared for that war which we will flight, even if forced to fight with only our nails. (Great laughter.) But, suppose that your private generosity provides me with the means t

tions of Europe when those nations chance

which you cannot carry on commerce with the nations of Europe when those nations chance to make up an account with their own oppressors. Is that a reason for you to be deprived of your commercial rights? I say no, and therefore I request that the people of the Unit of States may be pleased to restore the law of national intercourse in respect to commerce, to those internal principles which it is your own interest to maintain.

I have spoken of ships, and muskets, and cannon, and powder of Wilmington. I beg leave not to be misunderstood. I am told it would not be lawful for me to buy these things. Of course I will obey, because the law has to command, and I will not only respect it, but will not evace it, and I only want humbly to entreat the people of the United States to be pleased to look to those laws, and perhaps if you should find them not quite convenient to your own interests, to make with constitutional means—with the same mean by which you make other laws—such changes as will allow the Emperor of Austria to buy what he pleases, and also to allow the oppressed nations to buy what they may require. You are ready to sell them. (Applause.) For this purpose, I humbly entreat that the neeple of the United States may be pleased it restore the word sovereignty to that place where it must stand. You must recognize that the word sovereignty can rest only in the people of whatever country, and that there is no other sovereign than the people's will. That is the principle upon which you stand; and therefore you must recognize it also with respect to other actions, for nize that the word sovereignty can rest only in the people of whatever country, and that there is no other sovereign than the people's will. That is the principle upon which you stand; and therefore you must recognize it also with respect to other nations, for it is a logical consequence of your own existence. Then, I humbly claim that you will be pleased to recognize the legitimate character of the declaration of independence of Hungary, because, by making this recognition, you raise Hungary to the station of those sovereign nations which have ever, according to your present laws, the right to take and to buy whatever they want, and not be excluded from your markets. Whereas, if you do not recognize this declaration of independence, Hungary is only as an individual who is forbidden to look here in your country, for any means of legitimate defense against her oppressors. Therefore, my third wish is, that you may be pleased to declare the declaration of independence of Hungary a legitimate thing, and the right of the people to exist, and to act as an independent nation. (Applause) Now, these, and some substantial aid, of which I will not speak more, but leave to the generous people of the United States, are my humble requests. The war in Europe has already broke out. There is no more time to adjourn your decision upon my requests.

leave to the generous people of the United States, are my humble requests. The war in Europe has already broke out. There is no more time to adjourn your decision upon my requests.

I am on my way to Washington, to know if Congress and the Government will be graciously pleased to execute, or to do anything in respect to these, my humble requests. But I know that your Congress and your Government are proud that they are not the masters of your country, but only the executive and legislative powers of the public opinion of the country. [great cheering,] and it is not only your happiness—it is the proud position—the glory of your Congress and Government—that it has the will, as also the duty, to follow public opinion. Therefore, if you will benefit the cause of downtrodden freedom on the European Continent, I humbly entreat you, as the people of the United States, to pronounce in time—because the blow is already struck, and afew weeks hence, perhaps, all your sympathies will be too late.

My humble wish is that public opinion may pronounce whether it is willing or not willing to bestow anything upon the cause of Hungary. The question cannot be delayed, because delay is a negative. But if you are willing to do something for Hungary, then do not delay, because, if you do, your help will come too late. These requests I have very often explained since I have had the honor to be in the United States. I explained them yesterday in Philadelphia, the craidle of your Declaration of Independence. There I was answered, not only by the unanimous adoption of these resolutions of the City of Harrisburg—the capital of Pennsylvania—containing these three propositions by the people of Harrisburg, but also by the people of Philadelphia, at a great and important meeting. Nor was that enough. I received more in Philadelphia. I was told that, besides the granting of these, my humble requests, when war breaks out for Hungary 'sfreedom and independence. There I was not possible, when the battle for mankind's liberty is fought, for the s

blow here on this continent for the Republican free dom of this great country, most be present there, where the last stroke for all humanity will be given. [Great cheering.]

For at cheering.]

Now, Gentlemen, I will not misuse your kind indulgence and patience, which you have bestowed in your crowded situation to hear my dry remarks. I will only say that should this be the generous will of the people of the United States: in the name of the honor of my nation. I can give the assurance that the Hungarians will be found worthy to fight, side by side with you, for civil and political feerom on the France. for civil and political freedom on the European continent, and to take care, with the sword of Washing ton, that no hair of that lock, which I received as a present in Philadelphia, and which I promised to at tach to that very standar! which I will bear to decide the manager. tach to that very standar! which I will bear to decide the victory against despotism—floid cheers]—that no hair of that lock shall fall into the hands of tyrants; and now may the ladies who have homored me with their presence, graciously allow me to express to them my most humble thanks and one humble prayer. The destinies of mankind—the future of humanity—repose in the hands of womankind. The mark which the mother imprints upon the brow of the child remains for his whole life. Ladies of the United States, when the wandering exile passes away from your presence, take to your kind care the great cause of the liberty of the world with the ten derness with which a mother takes care of her child; and when you take care of this great cause, the sympathy of the people of the United States. the sympathy of the people of the United States will not vanish like the passing emotion of the heart, but will become substantial, active, and ope-

The speaker then took his seat, with three times three from the audience.

Judge Legrand followed with a good speech, and offered the Harrisburg resolutions, which were adopted. They are as annexed

Resolved. They are as annexed:

Resolved, That the citizens of Harrisburg, the seat of
Government of Permeylvania, in town meeting assembled
hereby approve and indures the three projections, promulgated by Louis Kossath, Governor of Hungary, in his
greatspeech before the Mayor and authorities of the Car of
New-York, viz.

great speech before the Mayor and authorities of the City of New York, viz.

"I. That feeding interested in the maintenance of the laws of nations, acknowledging the sovereign right of every people to dispuse of its own domestic concerns to be one of the laws, and the interference with this sovereign right to be a violation of these laws of nations, the people of the United States—resolved to respect and to make respected these public laws—declares the Russian past interesation in Hungary to be a violation of these taws, which, if retre-rated, would be new violation and would not be respected indifferently by the people of the United States.
"2. That the people of the Funds States are resolved to

and

3, That the people of the United States should declare their opinion in respect to the question of the Indpen-dence of Husgary, and urge the Government to act accord-only.

Resolved, That the people of Hungary are, and ought to remain, a free and independent nation; that Louis Kosturh is their lawfal Governor, and that the Hungaran people should not be prevented from exercising the rights of freemen by the tyrans of Austra and Reson Resolved, That we extend to Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, and the Hungarian nation, that his made such a noble stand in the cause of freedom, that sympathy, and and support which freemen alone know how to grant.

grant.

Resolved, That a committee of differen, including the officers of this meeting, be appointed to repair to Philadel cers of this meeting, be appointed to repar to Philade phia, and invite the Governor of Hungary to visit the cap tal of Pennsylvania, at such time as may suit his conver

Excellent speeches were also made by a Mr. Pres meeting adjourned.

Before Kossuth's speech, Mayor Jerome addressed

him in eloquent terms.

The meeting was at the hall of the Maryland Institute. The room, which is 250 feet long, was

There is great enthusiasm in Baltimore.
Kossuth is quite well, and has concluded to stay
here till Tuesday.

Detention of the Southern Mail-Kossuth a

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Order of Southern mail this evening from beyond Washington. The mail steamer Potomac is disabled, and will not leave Washington again before Wednesday. The Northern mail, meantime, will be sent to the South via Baltimore and Norfolk.

Kossuh will not leave this city for Washington until Tuesday morning. It is possible that he may yet consent to attend a public banquet, to which he has been invited for to-morrow evening. He will not be seen to-morrow during the day, except by these who bring him "substantial aid."

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Later from the Cape of Good Hope.

Halifax, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1851. Advices by the Canada from the Cape of Go Advices by the Canada from the Cape of Good Hope to November 4 state that a severe chastisement had been indicted upon the enemy by the force of the company of Cap. Somewhat is the force of the cape of the cape

The Chamber of Deputies were engaged in dis

Italy. The Council-General of Genou has just contribu-ted 15,000 francs toward the erection of the monu-ment to Columbus, which is to be erected in that city.

Marine Disasters. LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1851.
The Jane Henderson, for Baltimore, has just put backet, having been thrown upon her beam ends off the

Skeries.

11th -The Elizabeth Bruce, for Mobile, has put back, leakr.

12th -The Delphoe, from Hangor, Wales, for Boston, has arrived, leaky, and with loss of sails, having experienced a heavy gale on the 9th inst. WASHINGTON. Serious Illness of Mr. Clay.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1851. Mr. Clay is gradually sinking. He will probably never be able to leave this city again. He sat up a little to-day, but his case is almost hopeless. His resignation does not take effect before September next, so that he must fail in the harness.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1831.

Workmen have been engaged all day in removing the rubbish from 6th and Chestnut-sis. The body of W. W. Haiey has not yet been found. Wim. Baker, of the Mayor's Police, and Jesse Pyle and James Gook, members of the Morris Hose Company are missing, and, it is greatly feared, were buried under the fallen walls.

LOUISIANA. Cotton Orders Cancelled at New-Orleans.

New Orders Cancelled at New-Orleans.

New Orders, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1851.

To-day having been very generally observed as a holiday, searcely any business has been transacted. A large number of dispatches have been received during the week, from the North, cancelling previous orders for purchases of Cotton.

MAINE.

Another Liquor Riot in Maine.

Bandon, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1851.
A liquor riot occurred at Mount Desert yesterday, curing which the officer was knocked down, and the liquor carried off and secreted. The authorities have sent to Ellaworth for assistance, as further trouble is apprehended.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph CHARLESTON, Saterday, Dec. 27, 1831.
The sales of Corron to-day have been less than 10 bales, at 81 to 81c. The market is at a complete

Downing's Pickled Ovsters, for New Year day. See to them to-day.

Our good City is about to lose one of User good City is about to lose one of it distinguished foreign visitors. The grand Moving Tableau of "The Crystal Palace" starts for a campaign in Boston upon next Thursday evening, positively. Stoppani Hall, its present headquarters, is worthy of its distinguished guest, and the Leves each night are crowded. An exhibition at 3 P. M., in addition to the usual one at 71 P. M., is arranged to take place daily, previous to the departure from among us of this vision of the Works's Fair.

A PRESENT FOR LADIES .- Messrs. Goupil & Co., No. 289 Broadway, offers for sale an exquisite minature portrait of Louis Kossuth, set in a rich and elegant frame . It forms altogether, the most beautiful New Year's present which could be effered to

NIBLO's .- This establishment has been NIBLO S.—I his establishment has been helded pendomine of the production of the grand holiday pentomine of the "Conjuror's Gift." The patrons of the Garden induce their country friends to go, and hence the heartlest laughter at the comicalities of the Ravel Family. The programme for to-right embraces the military ballet of "Jeannette and Jeanot," and eight National Dances.

[Advertisement.]—The great sale of dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Velvets, French Merinos, Parametias, Muslin De Laines, &c. will be continued this week at BARKER's old stand, No. 301 Grand-st.—The whole stock selling off without regard to cost to close the business.

CITY ITEMS.

The change has come at last, and the City is drenched under a rapid thaw. Yesterday, before daylight, a smart rain commenced, which continued with short rests all day. The streets were all inundated, and in low places many basements were flooded. The gutters were mostly filled with ice, and the water and mud invaded the sidewalks greatly to the annoyance of pedestrians. The snow is by this time all gone, and the prospect is good for mild weather.

Many interesting City Items will be found on the Sixth and Seventh pages of this morn-

We learn that Miss Charlotte Cushman is lying at the point of death, at Philadelphia, in consequence of a wound in her foot made some weeks ago by a needle.

People who desire to hear Jenny Lind to-morrow night must apply early for seats, since it is highly probable that every ticket will be taken up to-day.

LAST APPEARANCE OF CATHARINE HAVES, To-NIGHT -Our readers must bear in mind that Catharine Hayes sings to-night at Metropolitan Hall, for the last time (but one) in New-York, for the Musical Fund Society. She sings a beautiful selection. and many excellent artists give their services. It is an occasion in which the sympathies of the public should be eplisted. Those who so will have their fill of delicious music, and serve a charitable object at the same time. The tickets are One Dollar each, to the Hall and Parquet, and Fifty cents to the up per circle. A few reserved seats can be obtained

FINANCIAL AID TO HUNGARY .- The following communication to the Hungarian Central Committee, Astor House, was yesterday received from the proprietors of the New-York Bowery Am-

phitnbater:

GENTLEMEN The proprietors of the New-York Ampulthe atter acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of
your curollar, in which you honor them with a request to
appropriate a night for the benefit of the "Fund in and of
Hungarian Independence." Having, in common with the
rest of their fellow-citizens, the warmest affection for the
cause, and the highest confidence in the chief who so nobly advocates it, tegesher with the liveliest sympathies for
the oppressed of all nations, the proprietors take great
Dentral Committee the resources of their establishment
for the occasion, and tendering to them the entire receipts
of Wednesday evening next, December 21st.
Very respectfully.

R SANDS & Co.
To Hon, A. C. Kingsland, J. T. Stagg, Esq., and James
Kelly, Hungarian Central Committee.

The members of the Mechanics' In. stitute will, until further notice, meet in the Schhol Records of the Institute in Chambers-st. The next regular meeting takes place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30. (See advertisement)

GREAT SALE OF GIFT-BOOKS .- A sale of splendid English Annuals and other Gift-Books, adapted to the season, is announced for to-night and to-morrow night at the auction rooms of Bangs, Brother & Co. Among the choice and tasteful publications which are to be sold, we notice the Court Album or Book of London Beauty, with portraits of several of the most celebrated patrician beauties in England, the Christian Graces in the Olden Time, with exquisite colored engravings, Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book, Flowers of Milton and Shake pere, and a variety of other truly superb volumes. which have never been surpassed by any productions of the English or American press. This sale pre-sents a rare opportunity to the lovers of beautiful books, and will undoubtedly attract a large company of zealous competitors.

THE COMMON COUNCIL. - Several caucus meetings have been held by the Common Council elect, which have resulted thus far in the following organization: Richard T. Compton, of the Eighth Ward, President of the Board of Aldermen: David T. Valentine, Clerk, and John H. Chambers, Deputy Clerk : Assistant Clerks, Charles J. Dougherty, Thos. J. Munday and Joseph Young; Messenger to the Board, William D. Scally; and Nicholas Sea-grist, Sergeant-at-Arms. Board of Assistants—Jona-fman Troiter has been chosen President; Edward Sambford, Clerk.

MEETING FOR THE HUNGARIAN CAUSE, IN THE TENTH WARD .- A meeting of citizens of the Tenth Ward was held on Saturday evening at Military Hall, to consider the best means of aiding the Hungarian people in their approaching effort for the recovery of their liberties. The chair was taken by N. G. Bradvono, Esq., and Mr. Miller was ap-pointed Secretary. An address was delivered by Mr. C. A. Dana, setting forth the nature of the dispute between Hungary and Austria, and the claims which Hungary has upon our sympathy and practi-cal aid. Sanford L. Macomber, Esq., also made some remarks in relation to our duty as a nation an as individuals in this matter. The Ward Executiv Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, will wait upon the citizens of the Ward, to solicit, their subscriptions to the Hungarian Fund.

MISS HAVES' CONCERT FOR THE PUPILS OF THE FREE SCHOOLS OF NEW-YORK .- It will be seen by reference to our business columns that an application to give a special Morning Concert has been made to this distinguished vocalist through Mr. E. C. Benedict, President of the Board of Education, and James McKeen, Esq., County Su-perintendent, on behalf of the teachers and pupils of our Ward and Public Schools before she leave on her Southern tour. Miss Hayes has replied favorably, and named the last day of the current year as the time when she will sing. Mis-Hayes will sing her most prominent renowned ballads in English. Herr Mengis and Mr. Braham will each appear in a favorite piece. A limited number of tickets will be issued, sufficient to fill Metropolitan Hail, where the Concert will be held. Special arrangements will be made with schools, and the tickets will be ready for distribution on Tuesday morning. The boys, with their teachers, will occupy the galleries, and the girls, with their teachers, will occupy the parquet. It is truly gratifying to the friends of free education to know that the time has arrived when the most distinguished vocalists do not deem it beneath their legitimate sphere to aid by personal effort in raising the standard of universal education for the rising generation. This will be the most pleasing Concert of the season. lads in English. Herr Mengis and Mr. Braham will

THE HARPERS GUARD FESTIVAL. - A newly organized Company, composed entirely of men employed in the Messrs Harpers' publishing house and called the Harpers Guard, went on a target excursion on Christmas day, to Newtown, under command of Capt. C. E. Morse, Lieutenants Stevens, Hallenbeck, Thacker, and Britt. They numbered 78 in all, dressed in black frock coats and pants, with a red stripe, and Hungarian hats.

The Company, preceded by Dodworth's inimitable

band, marched through several of the principal streets, to the houses of the Messrs. Harpers, where at Mr. Fletcher Harper's, a number of invited guests were assembled; and from thence the whole party proceeded to Newtown, via Grand-street Ferry, Williamsburgh, and from there by stages. Arriving on the ground, the firing was carried on

with great spirit, the "bull's eye" and entire target suffering terribly. At the close of the target practice which occupied from two to three hours, the Com. pany adjourned to an excellent dinner, got up on the temperance plan.

After the dinner had been fully discussed, the

Judges, Capts. Waugh and Glover, and - Mather, Esq., announced the following gentlemen as having made the best shots, and therefore entitled to prizes 1st prize-A Gold Watch and Chain, Mr. Nebe : 2d prize-Gold Watch, Mr. Ritter 3d prize-Silver mounted Fowling piece, Mr. Ponder, 4th prize-A Silver Goblet, Mr. Armstrong : 5th prize-Illustrated Silver Goblet, Mr. Armstrong: 5th prize—Illustrated Shakspere, Mr. Watkins: 6th prize—A Silver Cup, Mr. Fiddes: 7th prize—Silver Cup, Mr. Donovan: 8th prize—Gold Pencil, Mr. Dickinson: 9th prize—Gold Pencil, Mr. Dickinson: 9th prize—Large Signet Ring, Mr. Gillespie: 10th prize—Large Cornelian Ring, Mr. Brinkerhoff: 11th prize—Large Cornelian Ring, Mr. Brinkerhoff: 11th prize—Clady Renedy: 13th prize—Lady's Breast-pin, Mr. Thorn, 14th prize—Lady's Breast-pin, Mr. Brown: 15th prize—Ports Monnaire, Mr. J. P. Valentine: 16th prize—Porte Monnaire, Mr. C. Mills. After the distribution of the prizes, which gave general satisfaction, the Chair announced the following regular toests:

1. The United States, their President and People-Country and our Countrymen-our Fatherland and Brethren. Brethren.

1. The State of New York—Be its noble motto the watchward of all its catagon. Excelsion! 2. Harper 6 Brothers.—Their name "familiar as household words" throughout the land, we honor curselves by alopting it. May they long preside over the house they have built, and leave to their encounters the mantle of their enterprise, markety, idelity and unit.

4. The Harper Extendishment to off its deportments—By labor of brain and labor of muscle alike contributing to the prosperity of the country and the dissemination of answieges.

prosperity of the country and the dissemination of answicege.

5. The trades collaboral to ours.—Machinists, paper-makers, type-founders, tak makers, leather decrears, type-founders, tak makers, leather decrears, the set, etc., in them we recognize our allies in the work of dissemined in the second sec

were unable to attend. Letters from all were re-

ceived, and among those read at dinner, regrets from Gen. Lee, Chas. H. Haswell, Esq., Professor C. Anthon, Professor Drisler, Henry J. Raymond, Esq., George P. Morris, Esq., Hiram Fuller, Esq., George Ripley, Esq., Benson J. Lessing, Esq., and others, were received with great applause.

Mr. Lossing, in a letter of some length, gave : sketch of the Revolutionary events at Newtown, and closed with the following toast: Christmas Day, 1776-The birth-day of Hope for the Ia

Mr. Ripley sent as a sentiment

Printers and Soldiers - May the shooting-stick of the no never be exchanged for the shooting-tron of the other, xcept in holiday competition, or in battle for human

The Harpers Guard-The name they konor is an house to the country.

Professor Anthon sent as a toast :

Professor Drisler gave

The Harrers Guard-May their excursion be the first your of a west sended periodical; may their target be reell lended, their works secured by substantial Thrigh binding, their plate proofs require neither addition are unprocessing; may nothing be thrown into me for them but mincement; and may they have a new edition of their Christmas sport each successive year.

The General Duffusion of Knowledge through the Press, and a Citizen Soldiery. The best secular saieguards of a

and a Carsen Soldiers.—The best secular saieguards of a cuntry's independence.

The different regular to ists were responded to in The different regular to asts were responded to in a manner which would have done credit to any occasion, by Messrs John Harper, Jr., Joseph W. Harper, Joseph A. Harper, G. L. Demarest, Captains Waugh and Giover, Andrew Mather, C. McDevitt, W. A. Rent, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Camp, on the part of the guests, and Mr. Fairman, Mr. Peddie, Capt. Morse, Mr. Botefur, J. A. Amerman and others on the part of the company. A number of Volunteer toasis were given, from which we select the following. By Capt. Morse

ing. By Capi. Morse

The Females employed by Harper & Brothers—May they all
be folded in the arms of Love; be bound in the binding of
Wedlick; and may they give to the world several editions. Wedlyck; and may they a with the copy right seek a

with the copy right well secured.

The Harper Guards—May this day be but the beginning of a large volume, whose pages are Liberty, Fraiernsty, and Equality, and may they be bound together by the strong bonds of Franking, Love, and Truth.

The Harpers Jamoes—Good branches from simply stocks, May they like the Banyan tree, grow and saurah, and take root again. By C. McDevitt

By C. McDevitt:

The Visions of Newtown—Wall known in both Homischners for its Newtown—Popuns, it has also produced a TREE—the scions of which, transplanted to Cait-st., have increased, in vigor and strength, unprecedented—spreading its branches over the civilized world, producing a glatious mental fruit to instruct and delight us on our path to Immortable. Long may it stand and flourish.

By Joseph A. Harpee:

The good will all the Intelligent—Likethe air we breathe, if we have it not we die.

By J. A. Angerman.

By J. A. Amerman ;

America and Hungars—May they hand in hand work out the tedemption of mankind. America, insured by the re-membrance of the virtues and deeds of her Washington; Kungary, by the counsels and presence of her Kossuth. By G. L. Demarest:

By G. L. Demarest:

Shill, Intelligence, and Good Conscience—Prizes of inestimable value: members of the Guard I am for and son them. The first forwards, the second polishes, and the third full gulls the volume of character.

Our report must necessarily be brief, yet we could wish to give the speeches in full that were so ably and eloquently delivered, but must forbear. Those who were present, and listened to the remarks of Messrs. J. W. Harper, J. A. Harper, J. Harper, Jr., Fairman, Reddie, Amerman, Demarest, Capt. Waugh and Glover, and others, will ever remember the excursion of the "Harper Guards" as one of the most pleasant and unique entertainments ever given.

CATHARINE HAVES has given three concerts since her return from Baltimore, and the ublic enthusiasm to hear and see her seems as this City. The Metropolitan Hall, on Saturday evening, was well filled, and Miss Hayes sang in fine spirit and voice. Though it was announced as her last concert, we believe it probable that she will give a concert in Brooklyn some evening this week. Among the audience on Saturday evening was Jenny Lind.

IF An Exhibition of Ward School No. 16, will take place at the Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery-sts., on Tuesday evening, 30th inst., commiseing at 7 o'clock.

A Grand Flag Presentation b Ladies, to the East River T. A. Society, will come off this evening, at the Broadway Tabernaele. The following gentlemen have consented to address the meeting Horace Greeley, Hon. E. D. Culver, Rev. R. C. Putney, Rev. J. Edson Rockwell. Singing by Miss Jeannie Reynoldson. Admission free.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, in the Lecture Room of the Shitoh Presbyterian Church, second corner east of Niblo's, will be continued through the present week. An address will be de-hvered there, this (Monday) evening, by Hon. E. D.

Fire.—Last evening about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the ceilar of a Bakery, in Divisionat, near Montgomery, caused by the burning of a pile of shavings. The firemen were quickly on the ground, and extinguished the flames before any material damage occurred.

Demenstrations in Aid of Hungary. Our neighbors of Jersey City have be-

un a movement for "material aid," and hold as

Our neighbors of Jersey City have begun a movement for "material aid," and hold as other meeting his evening.

There was an enthusiastic Kossuth meeting in Aburn, N. Y. on Tuesday evening last, at which Judge Conking presided. Judge Conking, on taking the Chair, made an eloquent and impressive speech, from which we extract the closing paragraph, as it relates to the subject of non-intervention:

The Governor of Hungary, as you are all aware, urges other claims upon us. These claims are distinctly set forth by him in his marvelous speeches in the City of New-York, and especially in that made at the dinner given in honor of him by the corporate authorities of the City. They have doubtless been pondered by you ail. I do not propose to discuss them now but in regard to the principle of non-intervention in the intestine struggles of oppressed nations against their tyrannical rulers, for their unquestionable rights, and our moral duty to insist upon the observance of this principle by other nations as well as ourselves—as a humble citizen, to whose individual opinions, as such, no one is likely to ascribe less importance than I do myself, as one of the American people, each one of whom enjoys the rare felicity of thnaking what he pleases, and of saying what he estimas—I avail myself of the occasion to say, that in my judgment, it is high time for us seriously to consider whether the great moral precept delivered to ail mankind by Jesus Christ, familiarly known as the Golden Rule, is less binding upon nations than it is upon individuals; and whether, as a great, free and powerful nation we are no longer at liberty, even towards our fellow men of the eastern continent, rigidly, and under all circumstances, to adhere to a policy which no mage could put into practice toward his neighbor without incurring the merited scorn of all good men. (Applause, renewed and continued.)

At Pittsburgh, Pa., on Saturday, the 27th inst., a great Kossuth meeting was held in the Court-House,

At Pittsburgh, Pa., on Saturday, the 27th inst., a great Kossuth meeting was held in the Court-House, which was crowded to excess. Ex-Congressman

which was crowded to excess. Ex-Congressman Moses Hampton presided, assisted by Mayors Guthrie and Fleming, of Pittsburgh and Alleghany City. Many eloquent speeches were delivered by leading citizens. Resolutions favoring intervention, and requesting the City Councils to make arrangements for the reception of Kossuth, were unanimously adopted. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. At Milwaukee, Wisconain, the friends of Kessuth and the Hungarian cause have perfected a thorough organization, and three meetings of a Committee of the most influential citizens have been held, and a public meeting was to have been held on the 14th and it was

At Corning, N. Y., a meeting was held of a list, and it was Resolved. That the additional request of Kessuth for Resolved. That the additional request of the people, in 'material sid,' should be responded to by the people, in formshing means to assist him in the prosecution of his design for the apsedy deliverance of his native land from Austrian tyransy.

The citizens of Manchester, N. H., have held two meetings for the purpose of offering aid and sympathy to Hungary.

The Baltimore Clipper, of Saturday, announced the most extensive preparations for the reception of Gov. Kossuth os Saturday. The Clipper says Gov. K. has declined the Corporation banquet and proceeds to Washington on Saturday evening.